

FIFTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
American Colonization Society,

WITH THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AND OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 15 AND 16, 1867.

WASHINGTON:
COLONIZATION SOCIETY BUILDING,
CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.
1867.

American Colonization Society.

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REGULAR PACKET FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch their superior ship "Golconda," 1016 tons, for Liberia, on the first day of May and the first day of November, regularly. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—support for the first six months after landing, and a building lot or small farm of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid.

Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

The American Colonization Society commemorates the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of its formation. Profound thanks are offered to God for marked progress in its noble work and for the wider field of activity opened, and that its labors during the year just closed have been more extended and beneficial than for many years past.

OBITUARIES.

In the course of the year 1866, intelligence was received of the death of four of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who died in the Southern States while intercourse was suspended. They were Dr. THOMAS MASSIE, of Virginia; Rev. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, D. D., of South Carolina; EDWIN R. ALBERTI, Esq., of Florida; and Hon. JOHN J. ORMOND, of Alabama. These were devout and earnest men, unwearied in their labors for the spread of Christianity and the welfare of the colored race.

Since the last meeting seven more of the Vice-Presidents of the Society have been removed. The first who was called away was JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., of New York, a liberal giver to promote the benevolent enterprises of the times and a model of Christian integrity and judgment. Following him in rapid

Obituaries.

succession were Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, whose goodness of heart and humanity shone not less brightly than his military genius and love of country; Dr. THOMAS HODGKIN, of London, who spent his life in the service of his fellow-creatures of all races, and was universally esteemed for his consistency of character and the utter unselfishness of his devotion to this and every good cause; WILLIAM W. SEATON, Esq., long an active and highly prized member of the Executive Committee of this Society, and its public advocate and defender, he has left behind him a bright example of disinterested benevolence; Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, of Virginia, for many years spared as the senior Vice-President of the Society, and who had fervently labored for his servants by furnishing the facilities for their spiritual improvement, and the settlement of some and the preparation of others to enjoy their freedom in Liberia; DANIEL CHANDLER, Esq., of Alabama, justly held in high esteem for his piety and philanthropic character; and Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, eminent for civic acquirements and naval renown, and for intrepidity in meeting and successfully surmounting the bitter opposition of the natives, and in securing the territory upon which has arisen Monrovia, the capital city of the Liberian Republic.

It is fitting here to notice the great loss sustained by the Society in the decease of JOHN P. CROZER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, a man of rare generous sympathies and abounding liberality, long identified with the religious and charitable institutions of the country. Bound to our cause by the heroic dedication and sacrifice of a younger brother—Dr. Samuel A. Crozer, who was the first agent and physician appointed by the Society, and who sailed with the first company of emigrants dispatched to Western Africa—he was always much

Finances.

interested in our labors and progress, and frequently attended and participated in the deliberations of the Board of Directors, where he was distinguished by a sound judgment, catholic disposition, uniform courtesy, and genuine kindness. By his will he made provision for the promotion of the purposes of our organization to the extent of five thousand dollars.

Death has also removed from the ranks of the patrons and efficient friends of the Society, FRANCIS HALL, Esq., of New York; WILLIAM CRANE, Esq., of Baltimore; and Hon. ABRAHAM HANSON, the first Commissioner and Consul General of the United States to Liberia, whose address at our last annual meeting was full of interest and encouragement.

In the departure of these constant and able advocates of the cause of African colonization, the members and friends of the Society are admonished of the uncertainty of all human supports, and of the necessity of arousing themselves to higher efforts in the light of the ever shining glory of these excellent and lamented men.

FINANCES.

The actual receipts during the year were: From donations \$10,895 18; from legacies \$37,644 70, and from other sources \$10,835 26; making a total of \$59,375 14; and the disbursements for the same period were; For the support of emigrants on the passage, and six months after landing in Liberia, \$40,807 27; toward the purchase of the ship *Goleconda* and fitting her for our service and for sea, \$13,000; for running expenses of her present voyage, \$6,000 13; improvements in Liberia, \$6,645 48; the Government of Liberia for support of Recaptured Africans; \$1,873 35, and for other purposes \$14,816 23; making a total of \$83,142 46—compelling us to realize invested funds to meet the difference, \$25,000.

Purchase of a Packet.

Had it not been for a temporary fund on hand, the Society would have been necessarily obliged to fail to meet the increased demand upon it, or become seriously embarrassed. We have a ship that can comfortably carry six hundred and sixty emigrants at a time, and make two voyages a year. To enable her to do that much, we need at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

PURCHASE OF A PACKET.

To accommodate the numerous applicants for passage and settlement in Liberia, and the great economy and pressing necessity of having a vessel of our own, adapted to our wants, it was determined to purchase, in September last, the ship *Golconda*, 1016 tons, or 303 tons larger than the packet "*Mary Caroline Stevens*," whose place she takes in the service of the Society between this country and Liberia.

The purchase was not effected until after a thorough examination of the markets for vessels on charter or for sale. She was secured at a very reasonable price for cash.

To Dr. James Hall is the Society indebted for the selection, purchase and fitting out of this ship, which was done at Boston, and for the following description of her :

"THE SHIP GOLCONDA

Was built in Warren, Maine, of Chesapeake oak, in 1853, consequently is now thirteen years old. She ranks A1½ on the Boston Underwriters' lists, and insures at as low rates as any other ship of her age, or in fact of any age. She is a very sightly, handsome ship, with very little show, heavily sparred, especially aloft, having a handsome round stern, and good figure-head ; sits gracefully on the water, either at anchor or under way.

The Ship Golconda.

Within the past three years she has undergone most thorough repair—having had a new upper deck, new lower masts and bowsprit, and diagonal cross braces between her hanging knees, both in her lower hold and between decks. In 1865, she was metaled very high up on her bends. In opening after purchase, her timbers were pronounced by the port inspectors sound and in good condition for her age. Of some forty or fifty exposals, only two or three proved in any degree decayed.

Although not technically a clipper ship, she is of a fine model—sharp medium, sails very fast when fully laden, drawing twenty-four feet, but in the trim the service of the Society will require of her—sixteen to eighteen feet draft, she will doubtless prove one of the fastest ships afloat.

Her construction peculiarly fits her for an emigrant ship—having a height between decks of eight feet, her lower deck flush fore and aft. Three large ventilators and three hatches arranged for being kept open in all weathers, guarantee a sufficiency of ventilation for the large number of emigrants she is prepared to accommodate.

Her cooking apparatus is of the first order. Her galley is very large, and contains two large cambooses and a patent baker. A barrel of salted provisions with rice or potatoes to match, can be cooked at one time, and a barrel of meal or flour be baked into bread during the process. Arrangements are made for feeding and nursing from five to six hundred adult emigrants.

The deck cabin, being what is called a full poop—will accommodate from ten to fifteen passengers, besides master and officers. The forecabin, for the crew, is on deck forward.

Taking the ship all in all, perhaps she is as well fitted for the purposes of the Society as if she had been constructed under the direction of its agents—save and except the article of tanks—for which water casks were of necessity substituted; and we may reasonably expect that she will last and insure at fair rates, for many years from the time of purchase."

Emigration of the Year.

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

It was hoped early in the year that a sufficient number of applicants for passage to Liberia, would be ready to justify the charter of a small vessel for their despatch May 1; but as the time approached, they either gave up their intention of going, or concluded to remain for a later opportunity. During the summer, however, 1165 applicants were enrolled to embark November 1.

Arrangements were made to accommodate 660 of these—the full capacity of the ship—as follows:—Columbia, S. C., 150; Newberry, S. C., 150; Knoxville, Tenn., 150; Macon, Georgia, 150; Sparta, Georgia, 46; and Philadelphia, Penna., 14.

The Golconda was provisioned at Boston, and sailed thence, on Saturday, October 20, for Charleston, S. C., as the nearest and most convenient port for their embarkation. Adverse winds and a severe gale off Cape Hatteras prevented her arrival at that port until Thursday, November 8, by which time the companies from Macon, Georgia, and from Knoxville, Tennessee, had reached there; the former, with a few more than were expected, and the latter with a few less. That from Newberry, S. C., followed in due season with full ranks, while but forty-three came from Columbia, S. C.—upwards of two-thirds of the number having become frightened by false reports, or induced by the offers of contractors and planters to go as laborers to Tennessee and to Florida. Those relied upon from Sparta, Georgia, were hindered by the sickness of the headman and the death of two of his children, and the Philadelphia party were subsequently sent in a trading vessel from New York. These failures were made good, in part, by some of the residents of Charleston, S. C., who made application and were accepted while the ship lay there.

Emigration of the Year.

The Golconda was got in readiness, and on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 21, being the first day of high water on the bar after her arrival at Charleston; she was towed safely out to sea, and set sail for Liberia. May her voyage have been as favorably prosecuted as it was auspiciously begun!

She started with exactly six hundred emigrants on board, of whom 194 were from Macon, Georgia; 167 from Newberry, S. C.; 144 from Knoxville, Tennessee; 52 from Charleston, S. C., and 43 from Columbia, S. C. Of these 206 are to settle at Sinou; 181 at Carysburg; 155 at Cape Mount, and 58 at Cape Palmas.

A large proportion of the emigrants are professors of religion, of whom it is known that 70 are Methodists, 56 are Baptists, 13 are Presbyterians, and 2 are Episcopalians. Among them is a regularly organized church—"THE MACON BAPTIST CHURCH OF SINOUCOUNTY, LIBERIA"—consisting of pastor, two deacons, and twenty-six members.

A high degree of intelligence is shown in that 77 can read, 20 can both read and write, and 2 have had the advantages of a collegiate education.

The trades or occupations are represented by 78 farmers, 33 laborers, 15 carpenters, 13 shoemakers, 9 bricklayers, 9 blacksmiths, 4 wheelwrights, 3 coopers, 3 tailors, 2 millers, 2 cooks, 1 iron-moulder, 1 silversmith, 1 ginmaker, 1 waterman, 1 gunsmith, 1 engineer, 1 goldsmith, 1 dentist, and 1 photographer.

The Golconda had five cabin passengers, among whom are the venerable Rev. John Seys—for the past thirty years identified with the interests of Liberia and of the cause of African Colonization, now returning as Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to that Republic, and Rev. H. W.

Applications.

Erskine—son of one of the most estimable colored ministers who ever went to the African coast, who was educated in Liberia, entered the ministry, and is now Attorney General of that rising State. This was his first visit to the land of his birth, made in part to take with him an aged sister and her husband, with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, lately made free, and now joyfully accompanying him.

Three emigrants from Cambridgeport, Mass., sailed in the Forest Oak, from Salem, Mass., December 21, intending to locate at Monrovia.

Eighteen persons were sent at an outlay of \$1,420 42 by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in the trader Edith Rose, from New York, viz: four for Monrovia, March 24, and fourteen for Grand Bassa County, December 5. They are reported as intelligent, religious, and unusually vigorous, and like those by the Golconda, were well supplied with agricultural implements, mechanical tools, books, Bibles, and the requisites to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty.

The expenses of colonizing these six hundred and twenty-one emigrants, being the largest number sent in any one year since 1854, have been much greater than heretofore *per capita*.

These were, with but few exceptions, of the class known as "freedmen," and are now doubtless rejoicing in the full blessings of the Gospel, with perfect civil and social freedom and equality, and all the rights and privileges of manhood, in a clime and on a continent where the highest elevation and usefulness of which they are capable, are eminently promised by nature and Providence.

APPLICATIONS.

Since the departure of the Golconda from Boston, applications have been received with the names of 78 persons at

Shall They Go?

Winnesboro, S. C.; 25 at Lagrange, Georgia; 78 at Columbus, Georgia; 178 at Newberry, S. C., and 291 at Mullins Depot, S. C.; in all, 642, for passage to Liberia. Companies are known to be forming, each promising to be at least 150 strong, at Macon, Georgia; at Florence, S. C.; at Apalachicola, Florida, and at Newbern, N. C., while smaller parties have applied from other places; among which may be named Edenton, N. C., and Albemarle county, Virginia, all hoping to set sail the coming spring for "Fatherland."

Inquiries for information about Liberia and how to get there continue to reach the office of the Society, showing that multitudes are using the means, which they never had before, of learning the actual condition and real promise of a country which appeals to them with its ancestral claims and offers them such advantages as they can hope to obtain nowhere else on the face of the earth.

It is to be distinctly understood that each and all of the movements which resulted in the unusually large emigration by the Golconda, and those just referred to, were, and are, purely local and spontaneous. The people sought the Society in each and every instance.

SHALL THEY GO?

Ought not these people, also, to be helped? Shall we close our hands against those who prefer a home in Liberia and seek of us the needful aid?

If they desire and choose to go to Africa is it not our duty to aid and encourage them to do so? Can we, in any better way, repay them for their services, or make amends for the past, than by restoring them to their long lost heritage in their fatherland? And shall we fail to supply Africa with intelligent Christian industry in the persons of her own offspring?

Liberia Invites Them.

"As teachers, missionaries, and colonies they will go self-moved, and the waves of the Atlantic, that heard the wail and the groans from the hold of the slave ship, will yet resound the song, the psalm, and the prayer from the lips of colored people returning to found empire and Christian civilization in Africa. How vast then are the results of the problem of the colored people in America? They involve all sections and populations here, and extend their influence over two continents. Such a problem may well claim the sympathy and the thought of the nation."

LIBERIA INVITES THEM.

In his last annual message, President Warner thus dwells upon the advantages which Liberia is offering to the people of color:

"On the subject of immigration we cannot but feel a deep interest. Our need of population is immediate and urgent. Our immense resources cannot be developed—the fruits of the earth, spontaneously produced, cannot be gathered—the fat of the land cannot be made available, simply for the want of minds and hands to engage in the necessary operations. Surely with the vast latent capabilities of this country, we have the ability to become a Power by no means to be despised in the agricultural and commercial world.

We have again and again invited our brethren in the United States to come over and help us to fill up the vast solitudes, which for centuries have remained uninhabited; while they, in exile in the Western hemisphere, are jostled and elbowed and trampled upon by an oppressive race. But my hopes are as strong as ever, and my confidence remains unshaken in the destiny of Liberia. She is yet to be the asylum for the oppressed American negro and a beacon for the guidance of the benighted tribes of this continent. I may not be able to predict the methods by which Africa's exiled sons are to be restored to her bosom; but I feel certain such an occurrence will in some way or other take place."

Liberia Invites Them.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, lately Secretary of State of Liberia, and now Fulton Professor of Languages in Liberia College, on a recent occasion said :

“Any one who has travelled at all in Western Africa, especially in the interior of Liberia, and has seen how extensive and beautiful a country, marvelously fertile, lies uninhabited with its attractive and perennial verdure overspreading the hills and valleys, cannot but come to the conclusion that this beauteous domain is in reserve for a people who are to come and cultivate it; and we can see no people so well prepared and adapted for this work as the negroes of the United States. They are now in America carried away by fascinating and absorbing speculations about the rights and privileges they are to enjoy in that land. Numerous politicians are endeavoring to advance their own ambitious purposes by agitating questions of the black man's future in the United States. But unless they can succeed in thoroughly altering the estimation of the negro entertained by the mass of white men in that country; unless they can effectually remove the predominant, if not instinctive feeling that he is, in some way, an alien and an inferior being; unless they can succeed in bringing to pass general and honorable amalgamation, so as to render the social and domestic interests of the two people identical—they will contribute really nothing to the solution of the black man's difficulties. The agitation they are keeping up will result only in the determination by the white man, in the different States, of the exact proportion of self-government to be doled out to the man of color, and it matters not what may be the extent of political rights and privileges which may be thus conferred; deprived of the ability to rise in the social scale, according to his personal merit, as Europeans can, the black man will always find his condition anomalous and galling. * * * *

Black men of refinement and energy of character will feel more sensitively than ever the burden of existence in America; they will appreciate more and more keenly the enormous diffi-

National Progress.

culties in the way of their ever enjoying full political rights and privileges in a country in which they must maintain an ever increasing numerical inferiority. They will find that under such circumstances, in a popular government, a people cannot grow in all the elements of a true and perfect manhood, but must limp through life with crippled energies, always in the rear of their superiors in number. They will then come to a wiser interpretation of their mission and destiny. Abandoning the disappointing and fretful illusions which harass them in the land of their birth, they will look abroad for some scene of untrammelled growth; and Africa will, without doubt, be the final home and field of operation for thousands if not millions of them. And the powerful agency that will thus be brought into that land—of family influences, and the diversified appliances of civilized life in the various mechanical, agricultural, commercial, and civil operations, will rapidly renovate the spirit and character of the African communities; and whole tribes, brought under the pervading influence of Christian principles, will be incorporated among us. And then, Anglo-American Christianity, liberty, and law, under the protection of the Liberian flag, will have nothing to impede their indefinite spread over that immense continent.”

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Liberia is gradually growing in the elements of national stability. Coffee and sugar are more extensively planted than ever, and the manufacture of cotton cloth has increased during the past year. The two important articles of soap and salt, are likely soon to cease to be imported—apparatus having been sent to manufacture them on a large scale.

The natural riches of that region are enormous, and are such as sooner or later, will support a commerce to which that at present existing on the coast is merely fractional. The Liberians own and run a fleet of “coasters,” collecting palm oil,

National Progress.

camwood, ivory, gold dust, &c. A schooner of eighty tons was built, costing \$11,000, and loaded last fall at New York, from money and the proceeds of African produce sent for that purpose by an enterprising merchant of Grand Bassa County. A firm at Monrovia are having a vessel built in one of the ship yards of New York, to cost \$15,000, which it is expected will be ready to sail about the middle of February next.

Bishop Payne, for the past thirty years connected with the Episcopal Mission on the West Coast of Africa, and now temporarily in this country, thus describes what he witnessed at Monrovia on his recent homeward voyage :

"We enter Monrovia roads, and find two vessels at anchor. One a brigantine of 137 tons, English built, is owned by Dr. S. F. McGill and Brothers. She is commanded by Captain Kelly, Liberian, and a navigator. The other is a regular English brig, just out, consigned to the firm just named with a full cargo, and to be loaded entirely by them. Boats are passing rapidly to and from the shore loaded with palm oil and sugar. Her "lay-days," or days for loading, are forty, but she will be freighted in thirty days. Dr. McGill ships on board of her thirty thousand gallons palm oil and twenty-five thousand pounds of sugar, from the St. Paul's river.

Just as we come to anchor, several boats come alongside the bark Thomas Pope, loaded with sugar. It is freight from Mr. Jesse Sharp, one of the prosperous sugar planters on the St. Paul's. Mr. Sharp judiciously purchased a small steam sugar mill for \$2,500, and paid for it the first year. For fourteen days we are receiving cargo, all from Monrovia. We ship thirty-six thousand gallons palm oil, sixty-two thousand pounds of sugar, near fourteen thousand pounds of coffee, seven hundred pounds of ivory, besides sundry smaller amounts as freight."

The same devoted laborer for the redemption of Africa, affords the following cheering account of what he saw of the

Evidences of National Regard.

thrift, comfort, and progress along the St. Paul's river, during a trip made Friday, April 20, 1866 :

“Emerging from Stockton Creek, we feel we are in a civilized country. On the right, in Lower Caldwell, is the neat establishment of Mr. Powers. Here too is a modest frame building with quite as modest a congregation, called St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Proceeding up the river, we saw two Baptist and Methodist churches, each of brick, on either side of the river. Just opposite to Mr. Powers', on the Virginia side of the river, is the neat, home-like residence of Rev. John W. Roberts, Bishop of the Liberia Methodist Church. The settlement of Virginia, here extends back three or four miles from the river. Above Mr. Roberts', we soon see the fine brick houses of Mr. William Blackledge, and Rev. A. F. Russell. Presently we come to Clay-Ashland, where besides Grace (Episcopal) Church are three others. Here are many fine brick houses, the township of Clay-Ashland, extending back four or five miles, and now we never lose sight again of cultivated fields, and comfortable brick houses. Best amongst these are those of the Messrs. Cooper, DeCoursey, Anderson, Howland, and Washington, sugar planters. By the time we reach the Gaudilla farm, we have passed four steam mills all hard at work. There are many wooden mills besides those propelled by steam. An intelligent friend has given us the following, as an approximate estimate of the sugar crop on the St. Paul's, in 1866: Sharp, 120,000 lbs.; Cooper, 30,000 lbs.; Anderson, 35,000 lbs.; Howland, 40,000 lbs.; Roe, 30,000 lbs.; sundry smaller farmers, 150,000; total 575,000 lbs. The coffee crop also, is considerable, though we are not able to state how much.”

EVIDENCES OF NATIONAL REGARD.

Several of the leading Powers of the world have recently given evidence of their regard for Liberia. By order of the Emperor of Russia, a first-class Russian frigate made a complimentary visit, in January, to Monrovia. Sweden and Nor-

Liberia College.

way also sent a national vessel on a similar errand—the first arrivals of the armed representatives of these two northern European nations in the waters of the African Republic. The celebrated ship Kearsarge lately called on her way home from the Mediterranean—the first American cruiser ordered there since the beginning of the war.

The highest diplomatic representative accredited to Liberia is from the United States—the title being lately changed to that of Minister Resident and Consul General. And Congress, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell to the Government of Liberia, on a long credit, such gunboat as could be spared and would answer their wants.

The Secretary of the Navy states that a vessel of the character and capacity described, or that would be suitable for the Liberian Government, is not in his Department. It is hoped that this intended act of kindness from the mother to the daughter Republic may not fail, but be happily carried out, as peculiarly expressive of the good feelings of the citizens of this country, and as promotive of American interests in that region—which the policy of England and her line of monthly mail steamers are fast diverting.

Holland, and Sweden and Norway, have created consulate officers to reside at Monrovia, and it is expected that a treaty of Amity and Commerce will soon be concluded between Russia and Liberia.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The College is doing as well as could be expected. One will graduate at the end of the collegiate year, and five from the Preparatory department will be prepared to enter.

Prof. Blyden of the College, a man of marked ability and

General Survey.

learning, lately visited and spent a short time at the Syrian Protestant College, Mount Lebanon, for the purpose of learning the Arabic, so that he might, on his return, teach it to the Liberian students. He was led to this step by learning that the native Mohammedans visiting that Republic were greatly delighted with a box of Arabic Testaments sent there from Syria through this country. It is thought that this language is making rapid encroachments in Western Africa by the exertions of native negro Mohammedans, and that it is becoming very important that Liberian young men who intend entering on the missionary work, or residing in the interior, should have some knowledge of it.

GENERAL SURVEY.

As we close this annual record, we turn our eyes to survey the way in which the Lord hath led us this fifty years.

The American Colonization Society was founded in Washington, D. C., December 21, 1816, by eminent individuals from the several States, memorably prominent among whom was the Rev. Robert Finley, D. D. A Constitution was adopted at an adjourned meeting held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the "following Saturday," December 28, and officers elected January 1, 1817. Not one, it is believed, of those who took part in these proceedings, or of the officers chosen at the first meeting, are living to witness its Semi-Centennial Anniversary!

The Society has had five Presidents, viz:

January 1, 1817, Hon. Bushrod Washington.

January 18, 1830, Hon. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

January 20, 1833, Ex-President James Madison.

December 15, 1836, Hon. Henry Clay.

January 19, 1853, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe. .

General Survey.

The whole amount of its receipts during the fifty years has been \$2,141,507.77; and the State Colonization Societies received, while acting in an independent capacity, as nearly as we can arrive at it, \$417,399.33, making a grand total of \$2,558,907.10.

The Society has given passage to 11,909 persons of color, sent in 147 vessels or voyages, and what is a remarkable Providence, not one of the vessels with emigrants on board has been permitted to be wrecked or lost! Of these people 4,541 were born free, 344 purchased their freedom, 5,957 were emancipated for the purpose of going to Liberia, the status of 68 is unknown, 346 were sent, in 1865, from Barbados, W. I., and 753 of the class popularly known as "freedmen" have left this country since the termination of the war. 1,227 more have been settled at "Maryland in Liberia," by the Maryland State Colonization Society. The total emigration, therefore, under colonization auspices and expense, has been 13,136.

The Government of the United States has made the settlements founded by the Society the asylum of 5,722 Recaptured Africans, mostly taken on the high seas by its men-of-war.

The Society has strictly confined its labors to the "colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa."

Rev. Samuel J. Mills and Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, went on board the "Electra," at Philadelphia, for London, November 16, 1817. They set sail in the "Mary" from London, February 3, 1818, and arrived at Sierra Leone March 22, following. They selected Sherbro Island, about 120 miles from that celebrated British Colony, and left thence for the United States, May 22, having passed just two months on the West coast of Africa.

General Survey.

Mr. Mills died on the homeward voyage. His worthy colleague still lives in a good old age.

The ship "Elizabeth," the Mayflower of Liberia, sailed from New York, February 6, 1820, with 86 emigrants, and arrived at Sierra Leone, March 9. These pioneers were landed at Campelar, Sherbro Island, March 20, 1820. This place was soon abandoned, and the survivors removed to Fourah Bay.

A treaty was signed at and for Mesurado, December 15, 1821, the colonists removed, and the American flag raised there, April 25, 1822.

The several settlements, with one exception, were formed into a Commonwealth—the Legislature of which began its first session, August 30, 1839.

The people, in Convention assembled, July 26, 1847, constituted and declared themselves a "free, sovereign, and independent State, by the name and title of the Republic of Liberia."

The flag of the new Republic was raised, August 24, 1847, with demonstrations of joy and gratitude.

The territory owned by the Liberia Government extends some six hundred miles along the West African coast, and reaches back indefinitely toward the interior, the native title to which has been fairly purchased.

It has brought within its elevating influence at least 200,000 of the native inhabitants, who are gradually acquiring the arts, comforts, and conveniences of civilized life. It has a regularly organized government, modeled after our own, with all the departments in successful operation. Schools, seminaries, a College, and some fifty churches belonging to seven different denominations, are in a hopeful condition. Towns and cities are being built where once the slave-trade flourished with all

General Survey.

its untold cruelty, bloodshed, and carnage. Agriculture is extending and commerce is increasing.

Liberia has exercised, for nigh twenty years, all the powers and attributes of an independent Government, and has been recognized as such by the leading Powers of the world.

"For fifty years after their first landing on American shores, our ancestors scarcely succeeded in holding their numbers and possessions good; and yet the result of their feeble beginnings has, in some two centuries, culminated in a nation numbering more millions of men than there were then hundreds, and extending in width thousands of miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Reasoning from analogy, it would seem as if the expectations of some of the friends of Africa are scarcely too sanguine—that less than two centuries will yet pass away before Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, will constitute a great republican United States of Africa, equalling that of the United States of America in population and in territory, rivaling it in every useful art and accomplishment, and alone affording by means of an overflowing superabundance of tropical products, a foreign commerce greater in magnitude than that which the interchanges of the world now afford."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1866.

CR.

Received Donations and Collections.....	\$10,895 18	Paid Passage and Support of Emigrants.....	\$40,807 27
“ Legacies.....	37,644 70	“ Towards cost and permanent outfit of Ship	
“ Interest on Investments.....	7,555 19	Golconda.....	13,000 00
“ Investments realized.....	25,000 00	“ Expenses of first voyage of Ship Golconda...	6,000 13
“ Rents from Colonization Building.....	3,023 51	“ Insurance, Taxes, &c., Colonization Building	969 85
“ Payments for “The African Repository”..	125 53	“ Taxes on “Huey” Land, in Illinois.....	112 16
“ Profit and Loss.....	131 00	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository”	1,627 87
		“ Salaries of Secretaries, Postage, Gas, Care of	
		Rooms, and other expenses.....	6,154 43
Receipts.....	84,375 14	“ Salaries of Agents and Travelling expenses...	5,951 92
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1866.....	5,081 33	“ The Government of Liberia, for support of	
		Recaptured Africans.....	1,873 35
		“ Improvements in Liberia, including salaries	
		of Agents and Physicians.....	6,645 48
		Disbursements.....	83,142 46
		Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1867.....	6,314 01
Total.....	\$89,456 47	Total.....	\$89,456 47

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the last year, and found the same correctly kept and properly vouched.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1867.

J. S. ROPES,
Chairman.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

American Colonization Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Trinity Episcopal Church, corner of C and Third streets, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 15, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. R. R. Gurley invoked the Divine blessing.

President Latrobe made a brief address on the Society reaching its Semi-Centennial Anniversary.*

Extracts from the Annual Report were read by Mr. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who also presented communications from President Warner, dated September 6, 1866, and Mr. Henry W. Johnson, Jr., October 15, 1866, of Monrovia, Liberia, prepared for the occasion, at the request of the Executive Committee.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., presented and read extracts from an Historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Society.

Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., made an Address.†

Rev. John Maclean, D. D., pronounced the benediction, and the Society, at 9.45 o'clock, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 16, 1867.*

The American Colonization Society met at its rooms this day at 12 o'clock M., President Latrobe in the chair.

* See page 26.

† See page 29.

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

The minutes of the last annual meeting and of the meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Maclean, William V. Pettit, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Steele were appointed the Committee.

The Committee, through their Chairman, Rev. Dr. Maclean, made a report, recommending the re-election of those holding over from last year, and the election of Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., of Philadelphia, Penna.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society confirm the nominations and elect the persons named in the report. (SEE PAGE 3.)

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

ADDRESS ON HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE,¹

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Members of the American Colonization Society—Ladies and Gentlemen :

In calling the meeting to order, the Chair has not forgotten that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society had been reached.

The Fiftieth Anniversary! Half a century of existence! And yet it seems but a few years since the speaker, then a mere schoolboy, attracted by the lights of a church in Georgetown, peered at night-fall, upon a meeting which Francis S.

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

Key was addressing, and where, in all probability, Mercer, and Clay, and Randolph, and Harper, and Caldwell, and Worthington, were present. Dim candles, it is recollected, in tin sconces, lighted up the assembly. To the schoolboy's intelligence, the only interest of the scene was in the familiar voice and the gathered crowd. Of the subject of discussion nothing was understood, save, as reported at home, that Mr. Key, a well-known friend, was talking about Africa. Circumstances fix this incident in 1816, half a century ago. How idly would the schoolboy not have regarded any promise then made to him, that he would live to preside at the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society, whose feeble beginnings he had just witnessed, without comprehending them. And, now, how profoundly grateful should not the recipient of so high an honor be, not only to those whose choice gave him the seat which he occupies to-night, but, most especially, to Him, by whose mercy, while others younger and better have fallen, he has been spared to witness the seed, planted in 1816, germinate and send forth a tree, which, through winters of discouragement and summers of prosperity, has grown until it has attracted the attention of the nations, and has a nation sheltered beneath its branches.

Fifty years! and *such* years! Of what other fifty years has history told the same wondrous tale. They commenced while the thunder of European wars, and of our second contest with Great Britain, still echoed in our ears. Wearied with the march of battle, the world was resting and gaining strength for a yet grander march—the march of Progress. How astonishing the facts of these fifty years, how extraordinary their developments!

In 1816, there were but three steamboats on the Hudson, and but three west of the Alleghenies. In 1867, where are they not? In 1816, the postage of a letter from Washington to Baltimore was ten cents; to Philadelphia, twelve; to New York, eighteen; and to New Orleans, twenty-five; now, the postage to San Francisco is but three cents; and the telegraph

Address of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe.

has made communication with these places as instantaneous as the thoughts to be communicated.

In 1816, if the winds favored, a letter from America reached Europe in three weeks; if adverse, in six. Now, the Secretary of State sends to our Minister in Paris, what the Emperor of the French receives within the hour that saw it written in Washington. In 1816, it was the labor of days to travel from the Capital to New York. Impatient at the nine hours now occupied, the public desire a still more rapid transit. Railroads cover the land as with a net, and are already penetrating the wilderness, at the rate of a mile of construction daily, on their route to the Pacific. In 1816, we were staggering under a war debt of but a few millions; now, we are paying off a war debt of more than two thousand millions, at the rate of two hundred millions annually.

If to these comparisons were to be added the improvements in science and the arts, hours would be required for the enumeration.

Progress in science—progress in art—progress in all the appliances of human comfort, have signalized the half century whose close we this night commemorate.

But, of all that has been referred to, nothing has been more grand in conception, more wonderful in execution, or of more promising results than African colonization. Grand in conception—because it solves the problem presented by the presence in the same land of two races, both free, that cannot amalgamate by intermarriage. Wonderful in execution—because with the humblest means, without the patronage of government, and with few better materials than ignorant free negroes and emancipated slaves, it has built up a Republic holding an honorable rank in the family of nations—with churches and schools, with free institutions modeled after our own, and already attracting to it the descendants of those who, brought naked and helpless from Africa, acquired here the religion and civilization with which their children are returning, clothed as with bright raiment to their ancestral

Address of Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D.

home. More promising of results—because its agencies are at work, not for the welfare of one people only—but for two quarters of the globe itself; benefiting America, blessing Africa; obviating in the one an otherwise inevitable strife, securing in the other the fulfilment of prophecy; illuminating the latter, without diminishing the lustre of the former; blessed of the Almighty in its progress, and finding in an almost miraculous success encouragement in the belief that His hand supports it to the end.

ADDRESS OF RT. REV. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D.,

BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RHODE ISLAND.

We celebrate the present Anniversary of the American Colonization Society under peculiar and interesting auspices. Fifty years ago a few far-sighted Christian men, actuated by a pure and earnest faith, and having in view simply the elevation of the African and the rescue of Africa from barbarism, laid the foundation of an enterprise, which has ever since pursued its quiet and unobtrusive way, gradually gaining favor and influence, and commending itself more and more to the favor of the judicious and the good. It has not failed to encounter some opposition, and this has come from very different quarters. On the one hand it has been objected that the policy of the Society tended to rivet the chains of African slavery; and, on the other, that it must result in disturbing and making insecure the relations of the master and the slave. Both of these objections could hardly be valid, and now that, in the providence of God, the institution of slavery, in this Republic, no longer exists, both have ceased to have any pertinence, as indeed neither ever had any foundation.

The cause of African colonization stands before the nation to-day in a new and most important aspect. By a process, which ten years ago no one dreamed of or thought possible,

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four millions of slaves have been suddenly emancipated. The freedom of the African has been purchased at a terrible price, and the wrongs which our fathers inflicted upon these people, when they tore them from their native homes and brought them here to labor and die on a foreign shore, we have been made to expiate in tears and blood. Neither has this great end been accomplished without the endurance of terrible suffering on the part of the slaves themselves. Thousands upon thousands have perished by the highway of cold and hunger, and in this bleak January night, tens of thousands are wanderers without a roof to shelter them.

What is to be done for this great multitude of human beings thus suddenly cast upon their own resources; how are the new relations in which they stand to society to be adjusted; what is to be their social condition and their final destiny? These are questions involving one of the most delicate, difficult, and solemn problems ever presented to the consideration of man. They demand the broadest, profoundest, and most impartial judgment. It is unfortunate for the country and unpropitious to the liberated slave that they have become so intimately identified with political controversy, and, therefore, so much in danger of being handled mainly with a view to political and party ends. The call is all the more imperative upon those who really have at heart the welfare of the African and honestly desire his elevation to rally in his behalf, and, if possible, save him from being crushed between the Northern and the Southern mill-stone.

The opinions of men as to the probable future of the African in this country are various and discordant. The remark most common upon the lips of those whom you meet in ordinary intercourse, is that the race will sooner or later fade away and become extinct. All history, we are told, shows that it is impossible for two distinct races to dwell together on terms of equality in the same land, and the inferior must yield either to the process of absorption or extermination.

The statistics of our Northern cities are cited in confirma-

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tion of this theory. When the Census of 1860 was taken in Philadelphia, it was found that during a period of six months there were among this people only one hundred and forty-eight births to three hundred and six deaths, the deaths being more than double the births. In Boston, from the years 1855 to 1862, there were three hundred and four births and five hundred deaths. This ratio, of course, is very much affected by the laws of climate. The North is not the natural home of the African, and he can hardly be expected to thrive there; but the returns from the whole United States show that while the rate of annual deaths among the whites is less than two and three quarters per cent., or about one in every thirty-seven of the living, among the colored it is about three and a half per cent., or one in every twenty-eight.

In rejoinder to this theory it is argued that inasmuch as labor is the great want of our land, and there are departments of work which this race can supply to better advantage than any other people, it will be for our interest to save them from decay and extermination. Unlike the original Indian, they are a laboring people, and they will, therefore, always continue to live amongst us, and increase and multiply, although it may be that their social position, in many respects, will be, as it has been, inferior and subordinate.

There are others who take much higher ground as to the future of the African. They affirm that we have only to give him all his political rights, and place him on precisely the same ground of political equality with other American citizens, and he will soon become competent to use those rights wisely and intelligently; the social bar which has thus far impeded his elevation will in time give way before the fact that he is endowed with all the privileges and immunities which belong to every other member of the Republic, and all distinctions of caste will gradually cease to exist.

I do not feel qualified to cast the horoscope of the African, neither do I think that any man living, with the material now on hand, is able to do it. The argument upon which I base

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the claims of this Society does not require that we should penetrate the secrets of the future. That the great body of this people are needed here, and that at present no other class is competent to take their place; that they are capable of education, and have a claim upon us to give them this great boon without stint or measure; that they possess such qualities as may, with proper training, make them useful members of society; that every protection should be thrown around them which the most impartial law can provide; that full political rights should be conferred upon them, just as soon and just as far as they become capable of exercising those rights intelligently—on these points I do not think there is room for debate.

But, supposing all this to be done, and all the benefits to accrue which might reasonably be expected, still in this land the African will always be an exotic; it is not the region for which the Almighty endowed him; he cannot thrive here as he will under his native skies; he will have difficulties to overcome, peculiar to his race and condition; he will have to fight against obstructions which are not shared by the white man; no legislation, no change or improvement in public sentiment, can avert this result, and these embarrassments he will feel all the more as he rises in rank and culture. They are experienced at the North, where slavery has been long abolished, and where no distinction of color is recognized by law, just as keenly and painfully as ever; and, therefore, there will always be a class of men and women of African descent, and this of the higher order, who will desire to extricate themselves from these unpropitious circumstances, and find a home for themselves and for their children in that land, where their race are supreme, independent of protection or patronage, and where they may become the architects of their own destiny.

I have the same respect for God's image, whether it stands before me blanched or bronzed; it is *the man* whom I regard, and intelligence and virtue make the man, not the pigment under his skin; but if African blood ran in my veins, I would

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not live here to be kicked about like a foot-ball from pillar to post, while politicians play their game; to be insulted by the very patronage of those who assume to be my special advocates; to be made a public spectacle of wonder, if I happened to excel in any great thing, and to be charged with natural and invincible infirmity if I could not break through the iron walls which encompass me; I would go to the land of my fathers where I could feel that my soul is my own, where I should be called to make no apology for the impertinence of having been born where I could rule instead of being ruled, where the highest posts of honor and influence are open to me and my children, where no white man is to say whether I shall vote or not; and if none would help me to go, I would live on a crust and grind my bones with labor till I had earned enough to carry me there. And yet there are those, calling themselves the exclusive friends of the African, who are exerting all their efforts to hinder him from doing this very thing. Here let me quote the words of Edward Everett: "Suppose any one had gone among that little company of persecuted Christians in England, in the year 1608, who afterward became the Pilgrim Church at Leyden; or suppose any one had gone in 1630 to the more important company of Governor Winthrop, the great founder of Massachusetts; had tried to excite their feelings against the projected emigration; had told them that England belonged to them as much as it did to their oppressors; had bid them to stand upon their rights, and, if necessary, bleed and die for them; had depicted the hardships and sufferings of the passage; had painted in the darkest colors the terrors of the wilderness into which they were about to venture; would that have been true friendship; would it have been kindness; would it have been humanity? Or to come nearer home, suppose, at the present day, one should go into Ireland, or France, or Switzerland, or Germany, or Norway, or any of the countries from which hundreds of thousands of men, in a depressed, destitute, and unhappy condition, are emigrating to the United States to find a refuge, a home, a

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social position, and employment. Suppose any one should go to them and try to stimulate a morbid patriotism, a bitter nationality, telling them the country where they were born belonged as much to them as to the more favored classes; inducing them to stay where they were born; telling them that it was doubtful whether they would get employment in the new country; talking of the expense, the diseases, the hardships of the poor emigrants, and in this way endeavor to deter them from this great adventure, which is to end in procuring a home and a position in the world and an education for themselves and their children—would this be friendship; would this be kindness; would this be humanity? But these are the appeals which are made to the free colored population of this country, and it is by appeals like this that the Society and the colony have become, as I am sorry to believe is the case, highly unpopular among them."

There is a ground upon which the American Colonization Society rests its claims to sympathy and support, that is lifted above the level of all the discordant views at which I have briefly glanced, and which seems to be impregnable. One of the great continents of the earth, up to the present time, has remained for the most part undeveloped. Until very recently its vast interior was known upon the map only as a blank, and was supposed to be a sterile, uninhabited desert. The explorations of travellers have just revealed to us in that unknown region, navigable rivers, a prolific soil, and a swarming population. The multitudinous tribes of Africa are not, like the inhabitants of the East, a worn out, effete, debilitated people; the experiment of culture has not been tested with them, and it remains to be seen of what they are capable.

Is Africa never to be redeemed? Is that 'magnificent land never to have a history? Is she never to take rank with other empires and peoples? Is the darkness that has brooded over her from the beginning never to be lifted? Are her great resources never to be developed? Will her broad rivers never be traversed by the steamship, and her fertile plains never

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resound to the thunder of the locomotive? Is she never to have a literature? Is the light of the Gospel never to shine there? God made that continent, and He did not make it for naught. This moral wilderness is destined hereafter to blossom with the noblest fruits of civilization and the sweetest flowers of religion. Splendid cities will rise there, her dark jungles will be disinfected by the influence of pure and undefiled religion, and Ethiopia stretch out her hands, not in deprecating supplication before the spirit of infernal wrath and evil, but in grateful songs and thanksgivings to a kind and merciful God.

But now the practical question arises, *how* is Africa to be redeemed? It is very evident that, *left to herself*, she will make no advance. This land is to-day in substantially the same condition that it has occupied for ages. The tendencies are all stationary. Even the Dutch, who settled in the interior of Southern Africa, have so far relapsed into barbarism that they are hardly distinguishable from the Hottentots, among whom they live. Without the infusion of some powerful element, strong enough to counteract the native torpor of the land, Africa will probably be the same a thousand years hence that she is to-day.

How is this controlling, counteracting element to be introduced? Some will say by opening the continent to the commerce of the world. But there is an important preliminary work to be done before any extensive trade with this people can be possible. There must be exports in order that there may be imports, and when a people raise only what is necessary for their own subsistence, there can be nothing to send away. Thus far traffic with this portion of the world has been confined to a few articles, and it is a melancholy fact that the first thing which ever stimulated the African to any sort of enterprise, was the discovery that he could find a market abroad for the captives whom he had taken in war. The trade which has been opened with this people has been a curse, and not a blessing; gunpowder and rum in exchange for slaves, are neither a means of civilization or of grace.

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“Throw open this continent to the influences of civilization by conquest! War is a rough and frightful process, but it has been one of the great civilizers of the world. Send fleets and armies, and break the spell of death by the thunder of artillery.”

No foreign army will ever subjugate this land; there is an invisible cordon of defence encircling it, against which powder and steel would contend in vain; the pestilence that walketh in darkness is stronger than any forces that can be gathered at noon-day.

May we not then rely upon the labor of the Christian Missionary, armed with the weapons of the Gospel of peace, to subdue and regenerate this continent by the power of love, and so bring it into living sympathy with the civilized world? What has been the result of his self-denying labors in that benighted land? “The Roman Catholic missionaries labored in Western Africa for two hundred and fourteen years, but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations. The Moravians, beginning in 1736, toiled for thirty-four years, making five attempts, at a cost of eleven lives, and accomplished nothing. An English attempt, at Bulama island, in 1792, partly missionary in its character, was abandoned in two years with the loss of a hundred lives. A mission sent to the Foulahs from England, in 1795, returned without commencing its labors. The London, Edinburg, and Glasgow Societies commenced their stations in 1797, which were extinct in three years, and five or six missionaries dead. Then there are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts, before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed.” There is now an Episcopal mission under the shadow of Liberia, that has done a good work, but it has been at a woful sacrifice of valuable lives.

The fact seems to be demonstrated that if Africa is ever to be redeemed, it must be through the instrumentality of the African.

The problem of slavery has always been hard to solve. What was the design of the Almighty in permitting this

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institution to exist? It certainly was not to benefit the land where these Africans were brought; in every respect our country would have been more prosperous, more peaceful, and more united, if not one of that race had ever set his foot upon our territory.

But if Africa is to be lifted out of barbarism through the agency of the African, and if he could not be reached by the hand of civilization on his native soil; if there were no natural tendencies towards a higher development in the race itself, and if they were inaccessible to any direct influence from without; if neither commerce, or conquest, or peaceful instruction could be brought to bear upon them at home, we may begin to see why it was permitted that they should be taken from their own country and placed under such circumstances as would bring them in contact with civilization and Christianity; even though this was to be done in a way which shocks our sense of justice, and was far from favorable to their own highest culture.

The only conceivable process by which the great continent of Africa can ever be civilized and Christianized, is through the system of colonization; and transplanting to her shores all the institutions of civilization and Christianity, under the auspices and supreme control, not of the white man, but of the children of the soil. Every well-conducted and prosperous colony will gradually become a power, before which the ancient structures of idolatry and superstition and barbarism must sooner or later fall. The material for this work has been provided in a rough and strange manner; which is, however, not without striking precedents in history. It was a nation of liberated slaves that colonized and possessed the "promised land."

The opponents of Colonization have sometimes asked with a sneer, if we consider the plantation negro a competent and fit representative of American culture, qualified to act as a Christian missionary, and to introduce the arts of civilization, science, education, commerce, manufactures, and agriculture

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into Africa? If it had been the policy of this Society to send out cargo after cargo of the lowest and most degraded class of Africans to be found in the land, there might be some good foundation for this contemptuous question; but it has not been so. Not a few, who have emigrated to Liberia, have been men of more than ordinary culture, and the great body of colonists have been sufficiently well trained in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, to qualify them for the position of useful and productive members of society. It is not the lowest order who are likely to seek a refuge in Africa; they have the same local attachments which the domestic animal has for its home; they love the quiet nooks and the warm shelter, and the abundant food which they find there; they do not care to tempt the perils of an ocean voyage, and to encounter the hardships of a new settlement; they do not care for Africa, because it was the home of their ancestors; they do not care for Africa, because they may assert their manhood there and lay the foundation of great things for themselves and their children; they are troubled with no such lofty sentiments as these, and therefore they would rather grind cane in Louisiana, and gather cotton in Carolina, than become the founders of a great nation on the other side of the sea.

But after all the great question to be considered on such an occasion as the present, is this—what have been the actual results of African colonization? Has Liberia upon the whole, proved to be a success or failure? Forty-six years ago, the first band of emigrants landed and established themselves on Cape Mesurado; nineteen and a half years ago, Liberia ceased to be a Colony, and became an independent Republic. Have the labors, and the sacrifices, and the means which have been expended upon this enterprise resulted favorably or not?

The work of colonizing one region of the earth from another and a distant quarter, has always been slow and difficult, and liable to peculiar and serious embarrassments.

Seventeen years after the first colony was planted at James-town, Va., it appears that about one hundred and fifty thou-

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sand pounds sterling had been expended; more than nine thousand persons had been sent from Europe to people it, and yet the population was reduced to eighteen hundred. Seventy-eight years after the settlement of Connecticut, the population amounted to only seventeen thousand. The Maine colony, after the lapse of one hundred and twenty years, numbered ten thousand. Of the original members of the Massachusetts Bay Company, quite a large number soon returned to England wearied and discouraged.

The Republic of Liberia numbers to-day among its civilized inhabitants about thirty thousand persons, about fifteen thousand of which are American Liberians; that is, those who have emigrated from the United States with their descendants. More than three hundred thousand aborigines reside within the territory of Liberia, and are brought more or less directly under the influence and control of her civilized institutions. There are nearly fifty churches in the Republic, representing seven different denominations, with their Sunday schools and Bible classes, and contributing something every week for missionary purposes. The exports last year amounted to about \$300,000.

The undeveloped capacities for trade, no one can estimate. With a most prolific soil and a climate capable of producing almost every variety of tropical fruit, the resources of the land are beyond computation. A sea-coast line six hundred miles in length, and an interior stretching indefinitely into the heart of the country, offer the most splendid facilities for foreign commerce.

For a thousand miles along the coast, and two hundred miles inland, the influence of the government has been brought to bear upon domestic slavery among the natives, and upon the extirpation of the slave trade, until both have ceased to exist.

A well ordered and well governed community has been established on the coast of Africa, with its courts of justice intelligently presided over; with its Legislative assemblies, wisely constructed and equitably conducted; with its schools and

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College, furnishing a sound and thorough education, and with its Christian churches, teaching the people the practical duties which pertain to the present life, and also revealing to them the way of salvation through Jesus Christ.


Has the work of African Colonization proved to be a failure? Are these results nothing? All may not have been accomplished that was anticipated by some of the more sanguine friends of the enterprise; the Society has been called to contend with difficulties which could not have been foreseen in the beginning; it has encountered opposition in quarters where it least expected; vigorous efforts have been made to prejudice the colored people against us, but still there stands the Republic of Liberia to-day, free, independent, and prosperous, all nations recognize and salute her flag, she needs no governmental protection from any other land. All that she asks of us is this—send us people, industrious, moral, intelligent; if they have not the means themselves, aid them to establish themselves on these shores, we will give them land, if for a few months you will only assist them in their preparation to become self-supporting citizens. And this is the simple work which the American Colonization Society proposes to do.

A strange thing occurred in the history of the world on the last twenty-sixth of July. It was the nineteenth anniversary of the Independence of Liberia, and on the heights of Lebanon, in Syria, at the house of the United States Consul, the Rev. Mr. Blyden, Fulton Professor in Liberia College, was requested to deliver an address appropriate to the day. I do not think that I can do better than to give you a few words, taken from his speech: "Most wonderful," he says, "have been the changes which, within a few years, the moral and religious aspects of that portion of Africa have undergone. Where, a few years ago stood virgin forests or impenetrable jungles, we now behold churches erected to the living God; we hear the sound of the church-going bell, and regular Sabbath ministrations are enjoyed. If you could see Liberia as she now is, with her six hundred miles of coast snatched from the abominations of the

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slave-trade, her thriving towns and villages, her spacious streets and fine houses, her happy homes with their varied delights, her churches with their Sabbath schools and their solemn and delightful services; could you contemplate all the diversified means of improvement and enjoyment, and indications on every hand of ease and happiness, and plodding industry of her population, without those feverish and distracting pursuits and rivalries which make large cities so unpleasant; could you behold these things and contrast the state of things now with what it was forty years ago, when the eighty-six negro pilgrims first landed on these shores, where the primeval forests stood around them with their awful, unbroken solitudes; could you listen, as they listened, to the rush of the wind through those forests, to the roar of wild beasts, and the savage music of treacherous foes all around them; were you, I say, in a position to make this contrast, you would exclaim, "What hath God wrought!" You would acknowledge that the spirit of Christianity and civilization has moved upon the face of these turbid waters, and that beauty and order have emerged out of materials rude and unpromising; you would recognize on that coast a germ of moral renovation, which shall at length burst into glorious efflorescence all over the land; the wilderness and the desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose."

What is to be the history of African Colonization during the next fifty years? No one believes it possible that this new nationality is destined to die out; that this people are doomed to show that they are incapable of self-government, and incompetent to hold a place among the kingdoms of the earth. So far from this, I believe that they are destined to draw around them a class of colored men, endowed with a constantly-increasing intelligence, and a more and more advanced manliness. With the broader and higher education which this class are now receiving amongst us, it may be anticipated that, from time to time, large numbers will say, "Let us go back to our own land, and show the world what Africans can do in Africa; let us do



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for that continent what the Anglo-Saxon has done for America; let us plant the same institutions there which have made these United States such a power in the earth—only, instead of exterminating the aboriginal inhabitants, as has been done here, let us try to civilize and Christianize the millions that now grovel in barbarism there.”

I was very much impressed with a thought that was suggested in an address on the future of the African race, which I heard some years since from the lips of the Rev. Professor Crummell, of Liberia. It was substantially as follows: If the Hindoos or the Chinamen, or the common order of people in any of the European States, were to undertake the experiment of self-government, they would labor under a great disadvantage, from the fact that they are familiar with no form of free institutions, which would serve as a model and guide in framing and regulating a representative government; whereas the settlers of Liberia, although many of them were born and trained in slavery, could not help becoming in a degree familiar with our religious and political habits and principles. They are, therefore, better qualified to establish and conduct a republic of their own than any other people in a corresponding position.

There is at this moment among the colored population of the United States such a *spontaneous* tendency towards emigration as has never been known before. And when they find that they are no longer an important factor in the political struggles of the country, they will see still more clearly than they now do, that it is for their own comfort and interest, as well as for the good of Africa, to make that land their permanent abode. They have, indeed, the same right to dwell here that any of us have; they have a claim to the same just and equitable treatment; and we are bound to see that the freedom which has been suddenly given them, shall prove to be a blessing and not a curse. But certain races seem to have been intended for certain regions, and as the palm tree could never flourish in our cold valleys, so the African can never develop his best energies and find his highest level in any foreign land.

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And this will always be to him, in some respects, an alien country; he can never forget the wrongs that have been done to him and his ancestors here; and there is nothing in his reminiscences of the past to make him proud of his American citizenship. We may want to keep him here to do the drudgery that we shrink from ourselves; we may be willing to give him the right of suffrage, that we may use it for our own political advantage; but he must either sink his own individuality or retain it at a cost which, in the end, will make him suffer.

Why then not go to a republic that he can call his own? There are great fortunes to be made in that land whenever the same industry and skill shall be brought into action there which have made men rich here. There are posts of honor and influence open to him in that land, lofty enough to satisfy one's proudest ambition. There is a magnificent work to be done for a magnificent continent, which he alone is competent to do. A greater field for enterprise, a greater field for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and the establishment of a noble civilization was never opened to man.

It may demand some sacrifice at first; there may be ties which it is hard to sunder, trials to be endured which it will demand a vigorous will to face; but no great work is accomplished without suffering. White men, bred in luxury and affluence, accomplished women, moved by the love of Christ, have gone to that distant land to carry the unsearchable treasures of a pure and holy faith to a people perishing in darkness; and they went forth to encounter perils which the black man has comparatively little cause to fear.

It is not impossible that in process of time the work of the Colonization Society may cease any longer to be needed. The citizens of Liberia, in their prosperity, may themselves provide the means for the removal to that land of all who wish to go there and are unable to pay the cost, as thousands from Great Britain and Europe are brought to our country every year by the voluntary offerings of those who have preceded them.

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But meanwhile there is likely to be a great demand upon the resources of this Society. If the multitudes of that unhappy and ill-treated people, who are, at this moment, floating about, dependent upon public charity for their support, and over whose future such an impervious and gloomy cloud is suspended, could all be gathered up and removed to a pleasant home, a section of land be there secured to them and the implements placed in their hands, with which, by ordinary labor, they would be able to earn for themselves a comfortable livelihood; would not this be an act of real Christian charity?

We owe an enormous debt to the African; how can we best discharge that debt? Our brothers blood cries to us from the ground; God hears that cry and holds us accountable. As we would avert further calamity from our own land, as we would protect ourselves from the slow but certain dispensations of justice, let us, as far as we can, redeem and expiate the wrong we have done the African. We have all eaten the fruit of his unrecompensed labor; let us now give him back some portion of that which we have taken from him. Let your wealth flow by thousands and tens of thousands into the treasury of this National Society; it will be well used, and bring forth abundant fruit.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1867.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock, M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and, at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Board proceeded to the appointment of a Secretary; and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, William Coppinger was appointed.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, Mr. Pettit, and Rev. Mr. Steele were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who, subsequently, made a report, which was accepted and approved.

DELEGATES APPOINTED FOR 1867.

Vermont—George W. Scott, Esq.*

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Joseph S. Ropes, Esq.

Connecticut—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Gen. E. A. Elliot,* H. A. Elliot, Esq.,* H. M. Benedict, Esq.,* Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., H. O. Pinneo, Esq.,* E. H. Roberts, Esq.,* W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Daniel Phillips, Esq.,* Rev. Wm. W. Turner,* Rev. George H. Clark,* Dr. H. A. Grant,* Samuel Coit, Esq.,* H. Tudor Brownell, Esq.*

New York—Thomas Davenport, Esq., Hon. James W. Beckman.*

* Not present.

Presentation of Annual Reports.

New Jersey—Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen,* Hon. A. G. Cattell,* Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, Rev. Robert L. Dashiell, D. D.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D.,* James P. Michellon, Esq.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Dr. James Hall, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, held January 16th and 17th, 1866, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that body.

On motion of Mr. Ropes, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

Rev. Dr. McLain, as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement and accompanying papers be accepted and referred to the appropriate Standing Committees.

Dr. James Hall, as Agent of the Society for the ship Golconda, presented and read a report.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report and accompanying financial statement of Dr. Hall be accepted and referred to the standing Committee on Accounts.

Standing Committees—Resolutions.

The following are the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as appointed by the President :

Foreign Relations-----	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D. Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.
Finance-----	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D. Rev. William H. Steele. Dr. James Hall.
Auxiliary Societies-----	{ Hon. G. Washington Warren. Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D.
Agencies-----	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington. Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D. Thomas Davenport, Esq.
Accounts.-----	{ Joseph S. Ropes, Esq. James P. Michellon, Esq.
Emigration :-----	{ William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the Government in regard to an appropriation by Congress for the purposes of the Society.

Resolved, That the President be Chairman of the Committee.

Bishop Clark, Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. Pettit, Mr. Warren, Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, and Mr. Huntington were appointed, and with the President of the Society, constitute the Committee.

A communication was read from S. G. Lane, Esq., Secretary, Concord, N. H., transmitting copy of action of the New Hampshire Colonization Society, at its annual meeting held June 14, 1866, proposing amendments to articles 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society. Publication of the same having been duly made in *The African Repository*, on motion of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the proposition be referred to a Special Committee.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt and Messrs. Warren and Pettit were appointed the Committee.

Exploration of Liberia.

A letter was read from Rev. John M. Dickey, D. D., President of the Trustees of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, January 14th, stating "that application has been made to our Professors for a well qualified corps of engineers for exploration on the West Coast of Africa, by the officers of the Liberia Government; the men have offered themselves, and our Professors have promised to prepare them as speedily as possible," and asking whether the Society "can aid in any way in procuring from any of the Departments of our Government apparatus suitable for the purpose."

A letter was read from H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., Yonkers, N. Y., January 5, with copy of letters from Mr. B. Anderson, Monrovia, October 13, 1866, and President Warner, in relation to an exploration of the country east of Liberia by Mr. Anderson, and inquiring if this "Society would like to make any appropriation for the purpose of increasing the outfit necessary."

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the communications just read be referred to the Committee to confer with the heads of Departments in regard to Government aid to this Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1867.

The Board met at 10 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to adjournment; the President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, President Maclean, and Rev. Mr. Steele were appointed the Committee.

Resolutions of Thanks.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Orcutt, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Rev. Dr. Tracy for his interesting and valuable Historical paper presented at the meeting last evening, and that with such additions as he may see fit to make, a copy be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., for his able and eloquent Discourse last evening, with the request that he furnish a copy for publication.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe for his able and interesting Address last evening, and that a copy be requested for publication.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to President Warner and Mr. H. W. Johnson, Jr., of Liberia, for their interesting papers, prepared at the request of the Executive Committee for the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to procure an act of Congress changing the name of the ship Golconda to Mary Caroline Stevens, in accordance with the action of the Board at the time when the sale of the M. C. Stevens was authorized.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet immediately after the business meeting of the Society.

12.45 O'CLOCK, P. M., *January 16, 1867.*

The Board resumed its session.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Steele, it was

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Tracy be requested to take charge of and superintend the publication of a Memorial Volume, with the expression of the wish of the Board that the best style of American typography and binding be employed on the occasion.

Hon. Mr. Huntington, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report,

Agencies of the Society.

which was accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Standing Committee on Agencies beg leave to present the following report:

For several years past, owing to the peculiar condition of our country, the agencies of the Society have necessarily fallen off, so that, at the present time, there is but one Agency proper in existence—that embracing Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The almost entire suspension of emigration until within the year past has, of course, favored this state of things. But the Committee believe that the time has now arrived when the necessity for funds to be expended in aiding emigration will be felt more strongly than at any former period of the existence of the Society. The fruits of half a century's continued effort are about to be realized—when the existence of this Society will be recognized as one of the instruments of an over-ruling Providence in solving the great problem as to the disposition of the African race now in our country; and it is confidently believed that in future the desire to emigrate to Africa on the part of our colored population will constantly and greatly increase.

Under these circumstances the Committee think that efforts to raise funds should be at once revived and made to correspond to this new state of things—to the existence of four millions of free people of color whose interest will lead them to seek a home in Africa, instead of comparatively a few—in fact here and there one who might come within the constitutional provisions of the Society.

The Committee, therefore, would recommend that Agencies and Auxiliaries be revived and established as soon as possible. To this end they suggest that the Executive Committee take up the subject at an early day and adopt such measures as will tend to conduce to the collection of funds from all parts of the country, avoiding, however, every interference with arrangements already put in action by local Societies.

They, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and are hereby, requested to establish Agencies and Auxiliary Societies where they do not now exist, and to adopt any other measures, which, in their opinion, will tend to increase the contributions to the Society.

The Committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their full appreciation and approval of the labors of the

Committee on Emigration.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt in aid of contributions and donations, by will and otherwise, to the funds of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, reported verbally, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows :

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Copinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their report.

Mr. Pettit, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved :

The Committee on Emigration respectfully report :

They have taken the general subject confided to them into consideration. They are gratified to learn that so large a number has voluntarily asked to be taken to Liberia, and that the prospect of a revival of emigration was such as to induce the Executive Committee to purchase a ship to supply the place of the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, in order to carry on our great and specific work.

Many hundreds have already been sent according to their wishes, and many hundreds more have applied for transportation during the present year, and good reasons exist for the supposition that large numbers of our colored population will now be applicants for our aid.

* * * * *

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the proposition of the New Hampshire

Amendments to the Constitution.

Society to amend the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, presented and read the following majority report :

The Special Committee to whom was referred the proposition to make sundry amendments to the Constitution, presented by the New Hampshire Colonization Society, have attended to the subject submitted to them, and respectfully report :

That they do not think it advisable to make any change, except the following in the 6th and 7th articles, viz :

That the 6th article be amended by striking out all after the word Board, and inserting the following :—"The President of the Society shall also be a Director *ex-officio*, and President of the Board ; but in his absence at any meeting, a Chairman shall be appointed to preside."

And that the 7th article be amended by striking out all after the word quorum, and adding, "for the transaction of business."

Mr. Pettit, of the same Committee, presented and read a minority report.

Whereupon the recommendations in the majority report were, after consideration of the whole question, decided in the affirmative—the vote being—ayes 10, nays 4.

Mr. Ropes, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report, which was accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were adopted :

The Committee on Accounts have examined the books of the Society for the last year, as well as the accounts of Dr. James Hall, in connection with the ship Golconda, and have found the same correctly kept and properly vouched. The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

1. *Resolved*, That the accounts of the Financial Secretary for the past year be approved.

2. *Resolved*, That the accounts of Dr. Hall, connected with the ship Golconda, be approved, and that he be employed as Agent of the ship.

Mr. Warren, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved :

Committee on Auxiliary Societies.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies beg leave to submit their report.

* * * * *

A pressing need has been shown for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars a year, in order to send out the people who are now offering to go. This sum would enable the Executive Committee to send to Liberia about 1,200 persons a year, and while this number can be well spared from our colored population without detriment to the substantial interests of the country, it will seem to give strength to the Republic, so that in a few years, with other additions, it will become the seat of a flourishing empire.

In the opinion of the Committee, this Society ought to retain its present building unencumbered by debt, and as large an interest fund as it now has—and it should rely upon the contributions of Auxiliaries and of individuals, for obtaining the means of keeping up the regular semi-annual trips to Liberia, and for furnishing the necessary supplies to the emigrants. Let the Auxiliary Societies be earnestly requested to present the cause to the benevolent within the scope of their influence, and let the Parent Society through its Executive Committee, Board of Directors, and other officers make every effort to raise the necessary funds. In this way, the great scheme of African Colonization can be best promoted under a uniform system of measures adopted and sanctioned by the Board, and emanating from the capital.

Let it now be determined to raise one hundred thousand dollars this year, and it will be done. This would be no greater demand, considering the increased resources of the country, than was contemplated to be urged at the formation of this Society by the united co-operation of the most eminent Christians and patriots of the country. Public notice should now be given, that our ship will be ready to take out next May, six hundred persons who are now ready and anxious to go, but the Society wants the necessary funds to send them. To such an appeal, earnestly made in every part of the Union, there ought to be, and if we have faith followed up by strenuous efforts, there *will be*, a hearty and a satisfactory response. In this way, by keeping the subject constantly before the public mind, we may be able to carry on our noble work, and still retain to the Society the means of keeping up its corporate existence.

Committee on Finance.

President Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that there was nothing requiring the action of the Committee at the present session of the Board.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

7½ O'CLOCK, P. M., *January 16, 1867.*

The Board met this evening—the President in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was accepted and approved:

* * * * * *

The Committee on Finance ask leave to report:—That it appears that, to meet the expenses of the late sudden and great increase of emigration, it has been necessary to reduce the amount of invested funds, \$25,000. A similar reduction next May, though it must be endured unless funds from other sources obviate the necessity, would be a very great calamity. The amount now held is as little as will enable the Society to go on with the confidence of being able to meet sudden and unexpected calls on its resources without embarrassment. To keep unimpaired this moderate and necessary reserve, an income of \$100,000 from other sources, called for by the Treasurer, is not too large. How, and from what source can this income be obtained?

The action already recommended by other Committees, and approved by this Board, may be expected to do much, and perhaps all that will be needed, and this Committee is not able to propose any others, with confidence in their success. If the State Societies heartily and vigorously co-operate, and do not expend their funds on favorite measures of their own, they will do a large part of the necessary work.

* * * * * * *

A motion has been made in the Legislature of Tennessee, to

Resolutions—Adjournment.

appropriate funds to be paid to this Society in aid of emigration to Liberia, with the hope that it will pass at a future session, if not at the present. Perhaps the same may be done in other States. This subject, the Committee doubt not, will receive all such attention from the Executive Committee as promises to be advantageous.

The following action was had, on motion of Mr. Pettit:

Whereas, The operations of the Auxiliary Societies in some of the States have been impaired, and in others suspended by reason of the peculiar condition of affairs within the last few years; and

Whereas, It is not probable that they will be effectively renewed as early as the necessities of our position requires: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized and requested to appoint Agents to solicit funds, in co-operation with State Societies, where they exist, and with other friends of our cause in States where they do not exist, at as early a day as may consist with a proper selection, and with their own discretion in regard to the subject in general.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Warren, it was

Resolved, That, in view of the great work to be accomplished by the American Colonization Society, it is highly desirable and necessary that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS be raised during the current year; and that measures should be immediately taken by the Executive Committee to raise this sum through the different State Societies, and by Agents to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for his laborious and faithful services as Secretary of this body.

On motion of Mr. Pettit, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the President for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, and appropriate devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by Rev. Mr. Steele, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,
President.

Attest,

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary of the Board.*

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SENT BY

[illegible]

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
15	Liberia.....	Dec., '29	2	42	13	1	58	205
16	Montgomery...	April, '30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	31	1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
17	Carolinian	Nov., '30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	80	..	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
18	Valador	Dec., '30	41	40	1	82	259
19	Reaper	Jan., '31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
20	Criterion.....	July, '31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	21	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
21	Orion	Oct., '31	31	31	421
22	James Perkins	Dec., '31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	338
23	Crawford.....	Jan., '32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
24	Jupiter	May, '32	4	68	22	34	39	..	2	169	796
25	America.....	July, '32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	26	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
26	Jupiter	Nov., '32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
27	Hercules	Dec., '32	146	22	168	796
28	Lafayette.....	Dec., '32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	144	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
29	Roanoke	Dec., '32	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	98	20	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
30	American.....	Mar., '33	6	6	57
31	Ajax	May, '33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	99	41	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
32	Marg't Mercer	Oct., '33	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
33	Jupiter	Nov., '33	50	..	2	52	

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years
34	Argus.....	Dec., '33	2	12	37	7	58	270
35	Ninus	Oct., '34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	110	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
36	Rover.....	Mar., '35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
37	Louisiana	Mar., '35	9	9	146
38	Indiana.....	June, '35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
39	Independence.	Dec., '35	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
40	Luna	Mar., '36	80	2	82	234
41	Swift	April, '36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
42	Luna	July, '36	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
43	Roundout	Dec., '36	1	10	23	34	138
44	Oriental.....	May, '37	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
45	Emperor	Dec., '37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
46	Charl'e Harper	Dec., '37	4	4	109
47	Marine	Jan., '38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
48	Mail.....	May, '38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
49	Saluda.....	Feb., '39	2	13	2	17	47
50	Saluda.....	Aug., '39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
51	Saluda.....	Feb., '40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	30	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	115
52	Hobart.....	Sept., '40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
53	Rud'h Groning	Feb., '41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	85
54	Union.....	May, '41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	
55	Saluda.....	Oct., '41	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	248
56	Mariposa.....	June, '42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	14	..	5	..	81	84	..	..	..	14	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	229	
57	Globe.....	Dec., '42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	85
58	Renown.....	June, '43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	
59	Latrobe.....	Nov., '43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	170
60	Lime Rock.....	Mar., '44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	
61	Virginia.....	June, '44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	187
62	Chipola.....	Nov., '44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
63	Roanoke.....	Nov., '45	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	166	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	89
64	Rothschild.....	Jan., '46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	
65	Chatham.....	May, '46	1	1	2	89
66	Liberia Packet	Dec., '46	1	25	26	

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

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TABLE OF EMIGRANTS SENT BY

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
67	Mary Wilkes....	Jan., '47	4	..	1	..	3	3	11	51
68	Liberia Packet	Sept., '47	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
69	Nehemi'h Rich	Jan., '48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	35	37	..	28	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
70	Amazon	Feb., '48	1	..	8	28	1	..	6	44	441
71	Liberia Packet	April, '48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
72	Col. Howard...	May, '48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
73	Liberia Packet	Sept., '48	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	15	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
74	Laura.....	Jan., '49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
75	Liberia Packet	Feb., '49	3	..	3	1	46	2	55	422
76	Clinto'a Wright	April, '49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
77	Huma.....	May, '49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
78	Liberia Packet	Aug., '49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
79	Liberia Packet	Jan., '50	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	69	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
80	Chieftain.....	Feb., '50	13	154	167	505
81	D. C. Foster....	Mar., '50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	35	19	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
82	Liberia Packet	July, '50	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	37	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
83	Edgar.....	Oct., '50	1	1	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
84	Liberia Packet	Dec., '50	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
85	Alida.....	Feb., '51	3	..	56	18	42	..	8	8	4	139	505
86	Sea Mew.....	Mar., '51	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
87	Baltimore.....	April, '61	28	98	126	676
88	Liberia Packet	July, '51	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
89	Zeno.....	Sept., '51	9	..	20	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
90	Morgan Dix...	Nov., '51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
91	Liberia Packet	Dec., '51	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	30	..	9	10	..	67	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
92	Julia Ford.....	Jan., '52	16	1	1	13	16	47	630
93	Ralph Cross...	May, '52	..	..	..	21	..	1	..	1	1	48	16	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
94	Oriole.....	Oct., '52	2	..	3	16	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
95	Jos. Maxwell...	Nov., '52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	36	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
96	Linda Stewart.	Nov., '52	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	129	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
97	Shirley.....	Nov., '52	1	1	2	783
98	Zebra.....	Dec., '52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	19	28	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	..	..	99
99	Banshee.....	April, '53	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	81	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	161
100	Shirley.....	June, '53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
101	Adeline.....	June, '53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
102	Banshee.....	Nov., '53	8	..	154	4	69	..	29	53	783
103	Isla de Cuba...	Nov., '53	..	4	..	16	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
104	Gen'l Pierce...	Dec., '53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	56	15	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Sophia Walker	May, '54	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	15	..	5	..	..	3	26	44	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
106	Harp.....	June, '54	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
107	Estello.....	Oct., '54	..	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.	
126	Mendi.....	April, '60	8	8	316	
127	M. C. Stevens..	May, '60	1	..	1	..	..	39	..	4	1	42	..	26	81	..	15	..	8	1	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	228
128	M. C. Stevens..	Nov., '60	..	..	5	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	80
129	Edward.....	April, '61	7	7	55	
130	Teresa Bandell	July, '61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
131	Justice Story...	Aug., '61	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
132	John H. Jones.	Nov., '61	1	1	6	13	4	12	5	42	26	
133	Greyhound.....	Dec., '61	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
134	Justina.....	Jan., '62	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
135	M. C. Stevens.	Nov., '62	1	..	2	11	15	5	..	10	1	..	2	47	23
136	M. C. Stevens..	May, '63	..	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
137	Thomas Pope..	Jan., '64	2	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
138	Thomas Pope..	Sept., '64	5	5	527	
139	Greyhound.....	Jan., '65	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
140	M. A. Benson..	Feb., '65	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
141	Cora.....	April, '65	346	63	
142	Thomas Pope..	June, '65	6	..	1	7	23	
143	H. P. Russell..	Nov., '65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

Number.	Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	Texas.	Ind. Territory.	Barbados.	Total.	Total by Years.
144	Edith Rose.....	Mar., '63	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
145	Golconda.....	Nov., '66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	
146	Edith Rose.....	Dec., '66	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
147	Forest Oak....	Dec., '66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Totals.....			63	36	55	295	77	337	9	580	109	3,733	1,371	722	1,341	105	551	309	870	675	56	83	65	83	1	5	7	16	9	346		621
																																11,909

RECAPITULATION.

Massachusetts.....	63
Rhode Island.....	36
Connecticut.....	55
New York.....	295
New Jersey.....	77
Pennsylvania.....	337
Delaware.....	9
Maryland.....	580
District of Columbia.....	109
Virginia.....	3,733
North Carolina.....	1,371
South Carolina.....	722
Georgia.....	1,341
Alabama.....	105
Mississippi.....	551
Louisiana.....	309
Tennessee.....	870

Kentucky.....	675
Ohio.....	56
Indiana.....	83
Illinois.....	65
Missouri.....	83
Michigan.....	1
Iowa.....	5
Wisconsin.....	7
Texas.....	16
Indian Territory.....	9
Barbados.....	346
Total.....	11,909

Born free.....	4,541
Purchased their freedom.....	344
Emancipated to go to Liberia..	5,957

"Freedmen".....	753
Freed from Barbados, W. I.....	346
Unknown.....	68

Total..... 11,909

The Maryland State Colonization Society has settled at
 "Maryland in Liberia"..... 1,227

Total..... 13,136

NOTE.—The number of Recaptured Africans sent to Liberia by the Government of the United States—not embraced in the foregoing table—5,722.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty years of its existence:

Years.	Receipts.	Years.	Receipts.
1817-9	\$14,031 50	1853	82,458 25
1820-2	5,927 66	1854	65,433 93
1823	4,758 22	1855	55,276 89
1824	4,379 89	1856	81,384 41
1825	10,125 85	1857	97,384 84
1826	14,779 24	1858	61,820 19
1827	13,294 94	1859	160,303 23
1828	13,458 17	1860	104,546 92
1829	20,295 61	1861	75,470 74
1830	26,683 41	1862	46,208 46
1831	32,101 58	1863	50,900 36
1832	43,065 08	1864	79,454 70
1833	37,242 46	1865	23,633 37
1834	22,984 30	1866	59,375 14
1835	36,661 49		
1836	33,096 88		\$2,141,507 77
1837	25,558 14		
1838	10,947 41	The Maryland State So-	
1839	51,498 36	ciety, since its organiza-	
1840	56,985 62	tion, received.....	\$309,759 33
1841	42,443 68	The New York State So-	
1842	32,898 88	ciety, and Pennsylvania	
1843	36,093 94	Society, during their in-	
1844	33,640 39	dependent condition, re-	
1845	56,458 60	ceived.....	95,640 00
1846	39,900 03	The Mississippi Society,	
1847	29,472 84	during its independent	
1848	49,845 91	operations, received...	12,000 00
1849	50,332 84		
1850	64,973 71	Making a total to Janu-	
1851	97,443 77	ary 1, 1867.....	\$2,558,907 10
1852	86,775 74		

FORM OF BEQUEST.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society can best secure their object by using the following form, viz:

"I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., *in trust for the* American Colonization Society," &c.